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No. 1836

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1936-37

(For Report for 1934-35 see No. 1748 (Price 4s. od.) and
for Report for 1935-36 see No. 1785 (Price 3s. 6d.).)

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(PRINTED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY)

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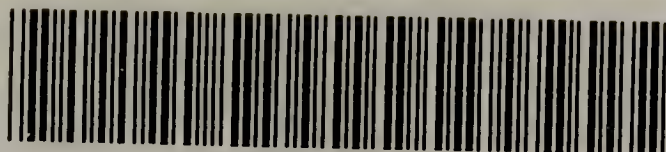
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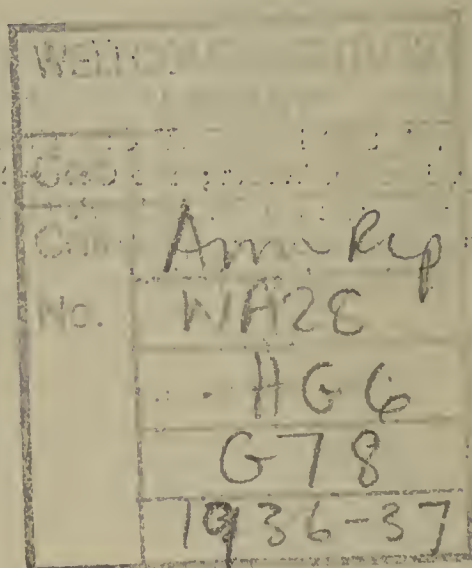
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. and $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1936 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was $83\cdot3$, $89\cdot8$, $87\cdot4$ and $93\cdot9$ and the mean relative humidity was $82\cdot7$, $76\cdot9$, $85\cdot7$ and $64\cdot6$ respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1936 at the stations mentioned above was 26·13 inches, 27·26 inches, 59·21 inches and 35·94 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

The known history of the people of the Gold Coast begins, for all practical purposes, with the discovery of the country by the Portuguese, who first landed on the coast towards the end of the fifteenth century. The distribution of the various language groups and the absence of traces of large earlier settlements tend, however, to substantiate the traditional belief that the present population is the result of a series of waves of immigration which took place in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans, who came from the north or north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea.

The Akans appear to have come in three waves. The first wave, consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta valley, and probably as early as 1200 were in occupation of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, the ancestors of the Fantes, probably came down the Ofin and the Pra, arriving on the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guan tribes. The third wave, the ancestors of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim. The Akwamus, who were the spear-head of this advance, came in contact with the coast people about 1600.

Behind the Akans came the Moshi, who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern part of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. These kingdoms were established about the year 1500 ; and a century later the Gonja kingdom was formed by a fusion of Moshi elements with the earlier Akan settlers in the Bole and Salaga area. There was constant rivalry between the Gonja and Dagomba kingdoms until in the eighteenth century they both succumbed to the growing power of Ashanti.

About 1500 the south-east corner of the country was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe, and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east. The present territorial situation was reached when in 1733 the Akwamus, the most southerly of the Twi-speaking tribes, were attacked by a confederation of the Gas, Akims, and others, and driven from the land of Akim to their present home east of the Volta ; while a year or two later a section of the victorious Akims assumed the rule over the Guans in Akwapim.

The Gold Coast Colony.

There is some evidence that the Gold Coast was visited by French seamen towards the end of the fourteenth century ; but the first Europeans to establish a permanent connection with the country were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found on the coast a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence among the coast people, and inland the strong kingdom of Adansi was beginning to develop.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been prohibited by the British Government in 1807.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone

and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashantis which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashantis and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led an expedition against the Ashantis in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashantis at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. After this war the military confederation of the Ashantis fell into anarchy. Several important divisions renounced their allegiance and civil war ensued. Trade was at a standstill ;

the indemnity imposed on Ashanti after the war of 1874 could not be paid ; and on various occasions the British Government was asked by one party or another to intervene in Ashanti affairs. Conditions became intolerable and the Government decided to assume control of the country. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashantis, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

System of Government.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native

tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, Central, Western and Eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

Municipal Administration.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, have done much to improve the standard of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

The Obuasi Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, fines and penalties.

Progress of Native Administration.

Except in the Northern Territories, progress in regard to native administration in the Gold Coast continues to be slow.

The great increase in prosperity which the activity in mining has brought to many of the States has not been proportionately reflected in the development of their social services. In some instances, however, notably in the Western Province, there has been a distinct advance; a proper system of accountancy and control has been introduced into State finances, dispensaries have been opened, sanitary amenities increased and roads developed, while agriculture also has received attention.

In Ashanti the Confederacy, which was revived in January, 1935, has made steady progress. The system of native courts, stool treasuries and the delegation of the powers of the Asantehene to native authorities responsible for the administration of defined areas has developed along the lines envisaged at the time of the restoration with surprisingly little disturbance of the ordinary life of the people.

The Northern Territories have seen the greatest advance in native administration so far recorded in the history of the Gold Coast. Chiefs and councillors have been granted limited powers in the government of their divisions, tribunals have been set up, each under the direct supervision of the District Commissioner, and direct taxation has been introduced, the assessment and collection of which is carried out almost entirely by the native authorities, the administrative officers acting in a purely advisory capacity. The introduction and successful operation of this tax is an event of unique historical significance, for not since the later years of the nineteenth century has any form of direct taxation been paid by any section of the people of the Gold Coast. Moreover, the keenness displayed by the Protectorate chiefs and their sense of responsibility have been such that the estimated revenue from the tax was exceeded in every division and there were no instances of abuse, embezzlement or evasion. This result reflects the greatest credit on the native authorities and gives cause for considerable confidence in the future development of the territory.

The revenue, which is administered through properly constituted native treasuries, has been applied to the general welfare of the people in a manner which should act as a great incentive and example to the States in other parts of the Gold Coast. Roads, wells, cattle kraals, dispensaries and sanitary conveniences have been provided in every division, while the chiefs and tribunal members, together with the staff necessary for the various services, have for the first time been paid regular salaries. As a result, the reliability and efficiency of these services have increased to a degree unthought of a few years ago.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

At mid-year 1936 the population of the Gold Coast, including Togoland under British Mandate was estimated at 3,618,376, a total which shows an increase of 87,643 over that for the previous year.

The following tables indicate the distribution of this population :—

TABLE I.

	<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>Resident Non-Africans.</i>	<i>Maritime</i>
Colony	1,780,969	2,837	172
Ashanti	668,320	474	—
Northern Territories ...	815,408	98	—
Togoland	349,179	54	—
	<hr/> 3,613,876 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,463* <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year 1936.</i>		
Accra	71,016
Kumasi	42,203
Sekondi	20,864
Cape Coast	19,134
Tamale	17,687
Koforidua	13,243
Ho	3,549

Births.

Birth and death registration is applied to 35 centres, the total population of which equals some nine per centum of the population of the Gold Coast as a whole.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Male ...	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966	5,591
Female ...	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843	5,140	5,631
Persons ...	<hr/> 8,239 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,376 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,614 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,637 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,106 <hr/>	<hr/> 11,222 <hr/>

The "weighted average" birth-rate was 34·5 per thousand persons living as compared with 33·0 for 1935.

*Excluding 865 Non-African Government Officials.

The natural increase of births over deaths in the registration areas was 3,220.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Male	...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827	4,972
Female	...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004	3,030
<hr/>							
Persons	...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831	8,002
<hr/>							

The “weighted average” death-rate for the Gold Coast was 24.5 compared with 25.5 in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 108 as compared with 127 in the previous year.

Owing to the fact that the registration of births and deaths applies to less than ten per centum of the population of the Gold Coast, and that factors of immigration and emigration cannot properly be gauged, the above figures must be accepted with reserve. The economic stress of the past few years, a high tide of immigration—composed chiefly of members of the labouring classes in a poor physical condition—and a measure of returning prosperity are all factors which affect the result.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The year brought a further increase in European population, the total number being 4,328 for 1936, as compared with 3,969 for 1935.

An examination of the records shows a general increase in death and invaliding rates for all Europeans. 1936 was a particularly unfortunate year for European officials, the death-rate per 1,000 being 13·2 as compared with 5·9 for the ten year period 1924–34 and 1·7 for the year 1935.

The invaliding rate for European officials fell slightly during 1936 while that for merchants, mining company employees and missionaries, as the following figures will show, rose considerably :—

		1935.	1936.	
Merchants	... ..	18·3	26·7	} per 1,000
Mining Companies	... ..	32·9	48·5	
Missionaries	... ..	31·6	80·5	

African Community.

The general health of the African community was better than in 1935.

There was, it is true, an increase in deaths by 2·2 per cent over 1935 but this was offset by an increase of 11·5 per cent of total births. The infant mortality rate, which is considered an especially sensitive index of health conditions, fell from 127 to 108 per thousand.

The invaliding rate for African officials fell from ·7 to ·6 per centum and the percentage of deaths from ·6 to ·37. Deaths among African officials totalled 21 in 1935 and 14 in 1936.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the 'end of 1936 there were seven Government hospitals with 68 beds for Europeans and 32 African hospitals with 995 beds and 120 cots. The latter figures are an increase of 61 and 14 respectively over those of 1935.

A new African hospital was erected at Tarkwa. The main block consists of a male ward of 12 beds, a male ward for officials of four beds, a female ward of four beds and a maternity ward of two beds. There is also an administrative block and a separate pavilion for the treatment of six male and four female cases of tuberculosis.

It is proposed to install a full power X-Ray plant at this hospital during 1937, not only for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis and fractures, etc., but also for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge of the prevalence of silicosis in the mines.

In addition to the above hospitals there is a 56 bed Mission hospital at Agogo in Ashanti and a small 18-bed hospital at Achimota College near Accra.

A hostel for pupil midwives was opened in Accra in April, 1936, and is now firmly established.

Minor alterations and structural changes were effected at the following main centres.

Gold Coast Hospital, Accra.

A female dressing shed and an examination room, affording a privacy which was hitherto lacking, have been added to the out-patient block.

Kumasi.

Some minor structural changes were made during the year. To the European hospital, for example, a new block containing bath-rooms and other conveniences was added.

At the African hospital two large concrete water tanks were converted into rooms, one of which is used as a laundry store while in the other a hot water plant has been installed.

Tamale.

A large main store was converted into a female ward to provide improved accommodation for women. A new nurses block of double quarters and a kitchen were also erected.

The Dagomba Native Administration has undertaken to assist in building a camp to accommodate about forty patients. This will relieve congestion in the main wards.

Proposed New Hospitals.

At Cape Coast and Sekondi two out-of-date and inadequate African hospitals will be replaced during 1937-38 by two modern hospitals of 80 beds, each with a special maternity wing and accommodation for infectious cases.

A site about twelve miles from Kumasi has been acquired by Government for the purpose of erecting a new mental hospital on modern lines.

It is also hoped to erect a new European hospital at Kumasi, the present building being old and unsuitably sited.

The following tables give an indication of patients dealt with at Government hospitals, with special reference to the larger centres :—

TABLE I.
(a) All Hospitals.

					1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	25,397	27,081	+1,684
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	248,079	284,130	+36,051

TABLE II.
(b) Gold Coast Hospital, Accra, 228 beds and 18 cots.

					1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	17,983	18,807	+824
In-patients	...	...	...	...	3,140	3,327	+187
Daily average (in-patients)	...	...	...	...	233	201	—32
Major operations	...	...	...	...	683	653	—30
Minor operations	...	...	...	...	1,482	1,634	+152

TABLE III.
(c) Kumasi African Hospital, 137 beds and five cots.

					1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	12,660	12,714	+54
In-patients	...	...	...	...	2,758	2,989	+231
Daily average (in-patients)	...	...	...	...	140	139	—1
Major operations	...	...	...	...	141	139	—2
Minor operations	...	...	...	...	509	631	+122

TABLE IV.
(d) Accra Maternity Hospital, 42 beds and 29 cots.

					1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	1,681	1,347	—334
Deliveries	...	...	...	...	662	627	—35
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	...	...	...	...	14,132	18,098	+3,966

TABLE V.
(e) Cape Coast and Sekondi Red Cross Welfare Centres.

	1935.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Ante-natal cases	5,195	6,687	+1,492
Infants and children treated	12,433	11,719	—714

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission continues to carry out welfare and dispensary work at Djodje in the Eastern Province, at Eikwe in the Western Province, at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate, and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories. These centres as in the past are visited periodically by Government medical officers.

The Basel Mission operates a 56-bed hospital at Agogo in Ashanti.

Dispensaries.

The Native Administrations have, with Government assistance, built several dispensaries during the year. These are staffed by African dispensers, trained and employed by Government. With supervision by Government medical officers adequate to ensure the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency, these dispensaries meet the minor medical needs of the areas in which they are situated.

The following table indicates the number and distribution of the Native Administration dispensaries which were in operation at the end of 1936.

TABLE VI.

	Town in which dispensary is situated.	Date on which taken over by Dispenser.
COLONY :		
Eastern Province	Dabala	18-4-36
	Nkawkaw	2-9-36
Central Province	Fante-Yankumasi	13-12-36
	Elmina	Long established.
Western Province	Anwawso	14-5-36
	Enchi	31-3-32
	Essiama	23-3-36
	Wioso	May, 1936
ASHANTI	Wenchi	26-5-36
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	Bole	21-3-33
	Gambaga	Long established.
	Garu	28-6-36
	Tumu	24-5-35
	Walewale	12-1-36
	Zuarungu	Long established.
	Kete Krachi	Long established.

In addition, dispensaries were under construction at Abomoso in the Eastern Province, at Asafo in the Western Province, at Kintampo and Attabubu in Ashanti, and at the following places in the Northern Territories: Zabzugu, Chereponi, Ketiu, Fian, Sandema, Hian, Karaga.

Prevalent Diseases.

Yaws is still the most prevalent of infectious diseases and was responsible for 62·7 per cent of the 123,938 cases treated in hospitals during the year.

Malaria provided 20·3 per cent of total cases of infectious diseases. This figure shows a slight fall from the 23 per cent of 1935.

Pneumonia was the cause of 27·1 per cent of total deaths from infectious diseases: 28·5 per cent were attributed to *tuberculosis* and 7·1 per cent to *malaria*.

The total deaths from all diseases treated in hospitals were 2,082 or 7·7 per cent of 27,081 in-patients treated.

Sleeping sickness continues to give cause for some anxiety on account of the large number of infected and badly nourished immigrants who act as reservoirs. A special and very detailed survey is now being undertaken. The returns indicate an increase of the incidence of this disease in western Mamprussi, south-eastern Gonja and the vicinity of Dunkwa and Mpraeso.

The number of cases seen at Nakpanduri field hospital fell from 1,631 in 1935 to 1,165 in 1936 but at Gambaga 572 patients attended for treatment, as against only 52 in the previous year.

Investigation of immigrants from the North at Kumasi showed an infection of 2 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

In 1935 it was anticipated that an acceleration of building activity was impending and 1936 has proved this surmise to have been prophetic. Most centres have recorded steady, while in Accra and Kumasi there has been striking, progress.

Tamale was almost the only town which did not share in the general revival. The desire to avoid paying water rates was no doubt partly responsible and it is interesting to note the significant coincidence that at Savelugu, sixteen miles away, the number of buildings erected during the year was larger than ever before.

Housing conditions generally have continued to improve and the African has shown an increasing desire to erect more substantial buildings, with larger and better ventilated rooms. These improvements have been made possible by the happier financial condition in which, thanks to the development of the mining industry and the rise in the price of cocoa, the people now find themselves.

The general custom in the Gold Coast is to build slowly, often in alternating halts and advances, the periods of rest being usually devoted to the accumulation of funds and material in preparation for a fresh advance towards completion. A well-built house is considered to be a sound investment for the future. In the larger centres sandcrete blocks constitute the material almost invariably selected and buildings in stone and burnt brick are seldom seen. In the smaller towns sun-dried brick and *pise de terre* are most often used, while in the frankly rural areas wattle and daub dwellings are in the majority. In certain favourably situated districts stone buildings predominate, but such areas are few and far between.

The African in the more advanced towns has shewn a preference for the developed areas and a readiness to conform with the lay-outs which have been prepared. There are, of course, exceptions to this pleasing rule, but in the main it is true to say that the people of the Gold Coast are now fully sensible of the advantages of living in a well-laid-out area under sanitary conditions.

In the municipalities, e.g. Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Kumasi and in the mining town of Obuasi where a Sanitary Board is in control, special staff is available for the regulation of building activities. In the remaining towns and townships, control is exercised by officers of the Public Works Department, co-operating with the Health authorities and the Political Administration, while in the frankly rural areas administrative and Health officers alone combine to provide the necessary supervision. During the year

several town lay-outs, the majority of which were in connection with the mining industry, were demarcated by the Survey Department.

These mining towns may be placed either under the provisions of the Towns Ordinance or under those of the Mining Health Areas Ordinance and a good deal of anxiety is felt with regard to them. The building standards required under the two ordinances are exactly similar and, although they are by no means high, many a prospective builder finds himself unable, or shows himself unwilling, to satisfy them. It is obvious, however, that were they to be lowered, the effect would be disastrous, as is proved by the unhappy fate of villages where legal action has not been possible in time to prevent a sudden inrush of squatters and the resulting mushroom growth of insanitary hovels.

The "ribbon-building" which is taking place along roadways leading to important mining areas in localities where control is difficult also presents a distinct menace to health. Many of the larger mining concerns, however, are engaged on important housing schemes for the accommodation of their African labourers under good hygienic conditions.

In several of the older and larger centres, slum areas of considerable extent are to be found. After a social survey of certain such areas in Accra it has been computed that some ten per centum of the inhabitants of that town live under congested, unsuitable conditions. It may be possible in the future to extend the scope of these surveys to other important centres in the Gold Coast.

It is pleasing to note that in several towns new and well-drained roadways have been constructed to afford easy access to houses which had been built on approved lay-outs in anticipation of the eventual provision of such amenities.

There is little doubt that the present building revival will continue and it is indeed likely to grow in intensity.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and the southern section of Togoland under British mandate the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export. In the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food-crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, more especially near the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Asuansi a small canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1935-36 crop year exceeded that of the preceding year by 9,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 263,000 tons. The minor crop was 22,000 tons, giving a grand total production for the crop year of 285,000 tons. The total

exports during the period 1st October, 1935, to 30th September, 1936, were 293,455 tons. The 1936-37 major crop production is estimated to be 270,000 tons and the minor crop 20,000 tons, making an estimated grand total for 1936-37 of 290,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	<i>In Tons.</i>		Total.
	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	
1936-37	289,084	5 890	294,974
35-36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34-35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33-34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,181 in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 201 families, living in 153 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,451 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1934-35. The number of farmers was 174 males and 180 females giving a production per head of 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the then average season price of 7s. 7d. per load, about £5 16s. The price during 1936-37 has been nearly treble this figure.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again increased to a trifling extent but there has been little difference in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country	1936-37.	1935-36	1934-35.	1933-34	1932-33.
Ashanti to North, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796
Ashanti to South by rail ...	88	125	57	19	24
Colony to North, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	129
<i>Exports.</i>					
Exports <i>via</i> ports	293	204	114	197	249
Exports overland	3,785	3,866	2,785	2,291	2,845
Total Exports	4,078	4,070	2,899	2,488	3,094

n.r. = No record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm-kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and Overland.			1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35	1933-34.	1932-33.
Palm oil	...	Tons	890	556	84	10	454
		Value	£7,439	£8,880	£885	£100	£6,453
Palm Kernels	...	Tons	11,056	7,539	3,916	2,493	6,946
		Value	£115,519	£55,104	£22,750	£17,664	£59,329

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of much of its oil-output locally, but the mill reopened in 1936 in the Eastern Province has been badly supported and may have to close down.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government continued a series of shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. Approximately 55,000 bunches were shipped, the bananas being mostly grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. The trials have shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are few agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the task of organising the numerous peasant growers in such a manner as to enable them to cope with the local problems of cultivation, to harvest their crop correctly and to undertake for themselves the responsibility of packing the bunches and delivering them to the port. These last two operations are at present carried out by the Department of Agriculture. The lack of cultivation given to farms by native producers is pronounced, and the consequent decline in the number of marketable bunches is severe in many instances. Constant propaganda is carried out, but with little effect. Government is continuing to support the industry, but the outlook must be regarded as problematical.

Copra.

Exports have grown owing to better prices, and there is increasing domestic consumption.

Exports in recent financial years have been as follows :—

Maritime and Overland.				1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Tons	...	...	...	2,039	2,025	1,035	1,091	1,426
Value	...	...	...	£23,252	£17,087	£6,836	£10,156	£16,645

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed cotton over the frontier remain near a figure of 75 tons annually. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories at present prices, though some cotton is grown for local use.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province continues to encourage production, but the public taste seems to become even more firmly fixed on the imported white rice. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Paddy (tons) ...	190	220	258	426	354

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100lb. of rice have been as follows :—

					s.	d.
1936-37	...	...	...	...	9	2
1935-36	...	...	...	...	9	2
1934-35	...	...	...	...	7	6
1933-34	...	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	...	10	0

Rubber.

Exports again increased considerably owing to better prices.

The following table shows the quantity of rubber exported during the last five years :—

1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
957,310	774,144	364,243	87,997	19,863

Food-crops.

There is a large production of food-crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption, the market for these commodities having increased as a result of the great expansion in the mining industry.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes the main trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, is fish, of which numerous varieties are available.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony has now happily recovered, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food-crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pineapples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand among the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can now be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts usually brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can offer in exchange for food and kola. The wholesale price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi, depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti it is in most cases the owner himself who picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The heavy import duties imposed on spirits, and the restrictions placed on their sale within the Gold Coast, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail, at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (*anglice*, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiam district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the former sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the size of the average farm—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about £1 a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 292,306 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 398 with 9,663 members.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the very sharp rise in the price of cocoa, which soared almost to "boom" proportions. Cocoa has been so extremely profitable that very little, if any, has been left unharvested, even in remote areas. In some areas labourers who are employed to weed, pick and prepare the crop, and convey it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the produce for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally at high prices.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and may be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock-raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will eventually disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker earns about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental woodcarving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada for sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

Cattle plague (rinderpest) still appears in natural outbreaks among young unimmunised cattle and during the year several isolated foci occurred. So susceptible are the small unhumped West

African Shorthorn cattle of the Gold Coast to this disease that it has been found impossible to guarantee the security of the Tamale reserve, where twenty thousand unimmunised cattle were kept for laboratory purposes in connection with the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum. It has now been necessary permanently to immunise these cattle and the present position is that all the cattle of the Gold Coast, save these which are two years old or younger, are permanently immune to rinderpest. The method of immunisation is by the simultaneous inoculation of virulent rinderpest blood and anti-serum, preceded by a small dose of anti-rinderpest vaccine a week before. Numerous tests have shown this immunity to be permanent in all cases. The usual immunisation of young cattle was carried out during the year but was handicapped by the drain on laboratory products resulting from the unexpected immunisation of the cattle of the Tamale reserve; in consequence, there was a shortage of vaccine and the mortality rate rose, although not to a malign extent, the previous ratio having been very small. Rinderpest has been rampant in the neighbouring French colonies and appeared often among imported trade cattle at the frontier quarantine stations.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia, which, prior to the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme, was masked by that killing disease, has been prevalent. There were a number of outbreaks but these were reported so quickly by the people and dealt with so promptly by veterinary staff that only one, which recurred in Kumasi, caused heavy mortality. These scattered frequent foci of pleuro-pneumonia, occurring all over the Northern Territories, made heavy demands on the professional staff, who were called upon to travel long distances and to undertake heavy work in elimination. Fortunately, the department's laboratory has been able to produce large quantities of a thoroughly efficient vaccine, which can be inoculated subcutaneously in young cultures and an immunity is thus quickly established among vaccinated cattle. Over thirty thousand cattle received vaccine in this way and among these there was only one local reaction to the vaccine and this did not incommode the animal affected. Pleuro-pneumonia vaccination has been made a routine at all immunisation camps and in addition to anti-rinderpest treatment, the cattle receive pleuro-pneumonia vaccine, which immunises for at least one year. The production of this efficient vaccine is a most fortunate circumstance, considering the non-success in other colonies and the increasing incidence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Gold Coast.

The serious outbreak of rabies reported last year has at last been brought under control by the production at Pong-Tamale laboratory of an efficient preventive vaccine for dogs. This vaccine, which is produced from the brains of infected sheep, has been used throughout the colony and gives a satisfactory immunity for approximately one year. In addition, the sanitary authorities in large towns have slaughtered large numbers of stray dogs.

This panzootic, which began in early 1935, is the worst and most widespread outbreak of rabies ever reported in the Gold Coast. Infected dogs, which in several cases were the cause of human deaths, have been found in almost every part of the country, from the extreme northern frontier to the towns of the coastal plain, where the disease was most intense.

The year's research brought further knowledge of the bionomics of the tsetse-fly and good progress was made with the work of eradication. The large Pong-Tamale clearing scheme has been successful in driving the flies out of a vast area, while treatment on the same lines has made the populous town of Yendi and its environs tsetse-free. The small clearings at river crossings have been shown to disturb the intimate fly-man contact in the dry season but are entered freely by tsetse in the wet season; however, the former result is important as concentrations of fly at river crossings and watering-places in the dry season represent the greatest danger to human beings. The question of the incidence of trypanosomiasis has to be considered carefully in connection with animal husbandry, as many improved types of live-stock are susceptible to trypanosomiasis while indigenous animals are often resistant only to their own local strain of trypanosome and not to a strain of another and perhaps not distant locality.

Animal Husbandry.

Considerable preliminary progress has been made in the improvement of live-stock, particularly cattle. A growing and more general interest in this important basic industry has been evinced not by owners alone, but also by members of the public and, in particular, by the Native Administrations in the Northern Territories. The fact that these Administrations are alive to the value of stock improvement is shown by their action in making provision for expenditure under this head in 1937-38. The advent of a good system of Native Administration has benefited this basic industry and the local knowledge of the native functionaries has in many cases proved most useful. The Native Administration farm scheme is about to be considerably extended and in a few years there will be sufficient of these farms throughout the stock-rearing areas to justify the placing of an adequate bull at each centre. The problem created by the serious bull shortage which last year was reported to be causing deterioration among the herds in some districts has been tackled as energetically as possible. More improved bulls—the total was as high as seventy—were issued from the main Government farm at Pong-Tamale than ever before, while several of the Native Administration farms issued good bulls for the first time. Numbers of useful-looking young bulls were also purchased by Government and by the Native Administrations for eventual issue throughout the country and most of these latter bulls will be available for distribution in 1937-38. When the

cattle of Western Dagomba were immunised against rinderpest for the first time this year at Naboggo Camp, the calf mortality was extraordinarily high. This was not due to the treatment, as these animals were merely vaccinated, the process employed causing no reaction and giving only a temporary immunity. The Veterinary Officer reports that numbers died of general weakness resulting from being sired by young, immature, weed bulls. In many cases, excellent strong cows were seen with weedy calves sired by such bulls. As it appears impossible to persuade the individual owner to retain a good or even a mature bull of any kind for stud purposes, the solution must be an adequate supply of communally-owned bulls. With the development of the present scheme of work, the fulfilment of this aim is a matter of time only.

Increased local consumption in the Ivory Coast and elsewhere led to a further falling off in the importation of trade live-stock from French West Africa overland. A useful addition to the colony's meat supply, which is so seriously short, has been secured from the Compagnie Pastorale of the French Cameroons, which is now landing up to three hundred prime bullocks at Accra each month ; these are being absorbed avidly but the scarcity of fresh meat is so great that the prices of bullocks have not been lowered as a result of this sudden increase in the Accra supply. The Compagnie Pastorale produces quite the best meat in West Africa as it is possible to breed grade cattle of a cross between the Montbeliard and the best type of Zebu in the tsetse-free high altitudes of the French Cameroons.

Local live-stock trade has increased rapidly and in Builsa it was found that the owners were selling large numbers of good ewes for the slaughter markets of the South ; representations of the harm of this policy to the Builsa Native Administration resulted in an immediate order of prohibition. There are still far too many immature animals of all kinds being sold for slaughter and export to the South from the Northern Territories ; it is hoped that the Native Administrations will shortly prohibit this.

Water shortage, in some places amounting almost to drought, handicaps the live-stock industry both in the Northern Territories and in the coastal plains of the Eastern Province. In certain areas, such as the Western Dagomba and Ada districts, cattle drink only twice or thrice a week in the dry season. This problem is now receiving attention, a special Water Supply Section of the Geological Survey Department having been recently created to deal with it.

Pong-Tamale Live-Stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, from which the policy of stock improvement is controlled and directed, and where experiments are carried out. From this farm, good bulls are issued to Native Administration farms and thence to the village

herds. Cattle improvement is being conducted by the production of two types of improved sire—the N'Dama, an unhumped breed indigenous to the Fouta Djalon, which has a great breed resistance to trypanosomiasis and thus combines the two valuable factors of improved conformation and increased resistance to trypanosomiasis in its transmission ; and improved types of hardy Zebus, which are suitable for areas which have a maximum degree of tsetse infection and little malign trypanosomiasis. Both these variations increase the size and improve the conformation of the local beast, which, owing to the presence of a high proportion of the Dwarf Shorthorn in its genetical make-up, is often too small. Improved young bulls of the local type are bought from herds, to which Pong-Tamale bulls have been supplied, brought up at the farm and eventually issued. This procedure has increased the annual bull supply considerably.

Pigs of the Yorkshire breed and Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry are bred in numbers and are available for sale or issue throughout the colony. The demand is great and usually exceeds the supply. Improved pigs do well in the coastal plains but reports from the forest suggest an increased incidence of porcine trypanosomiasis of a bad type.

The farm at Pong-Tamale represents a focus of rural cultural improvement with its superior live-stock, its advanced housing, its large-scale cultivation with horses and oxen and its general progressive policy which is controlled so that it does not represent an ideal unattainable by the African. Since the inception of the progressive Native Administrations, a much greater interest is being taken in these advanced projects by the leading Africans and the Native Administration authorities have been making every attempt to bring their own farms up to the Pong-Tamale standard.

The number of livestock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Cattle	51,778	47,932	45,244	43,340
Sheep and goats	47,589	44,887	46,132	67,697
Horses	608	708	512	608

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £16,082 17s.

Forestry.

Two main types of vegetation occur in the Gold Coast, "closed forest", which covers most of the Colony, Ashanti and a small part of Togoland under British Mandate, and "savannah forest," occupying the rest of the country.

The area under closed forest, i.e. subject to the influence of this vegetational type, is some 25,000 square miles but was at one time considerably greater. Deforestation on its outskirts, however, followed by the establishment of grass and the inevitable

series of annual fires, has resulted in shrinkage on the north, east and south. This deforestation has been brought about by the universal practice of shifting cultivation, in consequence of which not only is savannah encroaching on closed forest along their common border but the closed forest zone is itself honey-combed with clearings, in some of which savannah is now established. The rate of deforestation is estimated at 300 square miles a year and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation by some more permanent, less wasteful system of agriculture is of vital import to the country.

The forest policy of the Government aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest, suitably situated, for the purposes of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops of the country, of ensuring water supplies, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the use of future generations. In putting this policy into practice special stress is laid on the protection of forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone and the establishment of shelterbelts. This dual object is achieved by the creation of forest reserves.

The native authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering forest reserves, in which case the Forestry Department acts in a purely advisory capacity. Should a native authority, however, either fail to constitute a reserve, or having done so, fail to administer it satisfactorily, the reserve is brought under the Forests Ordinance and Government, through the Forestry Department, administers it for the benefit of the owners. In every case the ownership of the land remains unaltered; Government's part is one of trusteeship.

The principal dangers menacing the savannah forest zone are actual or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing lands and particular attention is being devoted to these problems. Where they occur together, the creation of reserves for the sole purpose of overcoming them is advocated, but in localities where fuelwood alone is in demand a remedy is found in the formation of short-rotation plantations of quick-growing exotics. Consideration is also given to the requirements of the mining industry in the savannah zone.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country continues to receive attention. The permanent source of supply consists of forest reserves to which may be added such trees as are spared in the course of farming operations. From this must be met an annual domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber plus a local industrial demand for some 20 million cubic feet and such timber as is exported. At present the supply can still more than satisfy the internal demands and leave an exportable surplus in the neighbourhood of some three

million cubic feet per annum. Such a position cannot be maintained, however, unless there is some alteration in the farming methods of the people, who unfortunately show a growing tendency to "clear fell" an area prior to farming instead of adhering to the older system of leaving a number of shade trees in each farm. The formation of forest reserves is not in itself sufficient; it is necessary that the people should appreciate the intrinsic value of their forests and, consequently, understand the need for protecting immature trees of valuable timber-producing species throughout the whole country. The production of better timber, the reduction of exploitation costs and a greater appreciation of the value of the forest, are the aims of the Forestry Department. As the ownership, both of the land and of the produce of it is vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only methods available.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the necessary authority for the control of excessive exploitation or clearing on an unnecessarily large scale. This authority is so exercised as to give the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and fuel-wood, every chance of reverting to its original state. If necessary, reafforestation may be required from the holders of concessions.

The timber export industry did not lose ground during the year. The volume shipped was slightly less than in the previous year, but prices were fully maintained. Figures for the past five years are appended.* The United Kingdom remains the most important market for Gold Coast timbers, of which it absorbed a larger proportion than during the previous year. There was a marked drop in exports to the United States of America, but France took a small quantity for the first time in five years.

The small shipper still fails to appreciate the fact that quality is the controlling factor on the overseas market and, in consequence, still fails to receive the returns he could so easily obtain by the exercise of a little more care in production. Encouragement and advice to this end continue to be given with the hope of eventually attaining a minimum standard of product for export. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony did not function during the year.

Efforts to extend the use of woods other than mahogany continue to meet with indifferent success. There are at least 200 timber-producing species in the Gold Coast and all could undoubtedly be put to one use or another. Consumers, however, prefer to utilise timbers of proved value only and are chary of adopting new and unproved woods. It is hoped that in time demonstrations of the worth of these woods may overcome this reluctance and, to this end, a trial shipment of selected and graded lumber intended for a specific purpose was made during the year.

Minor forest products figure largely in the daily lives of the people and are found, in greater or lesser degree, in the markets of the the Gold Coast. Industries using such products are coming into greater prominence and the African Industries Bureau, which has been formed with the object of putting commercial users into touch with the producers, organised during the year a highly successful exhibition and continues to make gratifying headway.

Minerals.

Gold.

During the year under review the gold won amounted to 461,621 fine ounces having a value (at par) of £1,960,967 as compared with 367,819 fine ounces valued at £1,562,495 in the previous year, showing an increase of 93,802 fine ounces and £398,472 respectively.

The year's output of gold constitutes a record in the history of the Colony. This marked improvement in production was due to an all-round increase in output, the most notable advances being made by Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited, with an increase of over 18,000 ounces, Bibiani (1927) Limited, with over 13,000 ounces, and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation with nearly 10,000 fine ounces. Konongo Gold Mines Limited and Marlu Gold Mining Areas Limited were also prominent with initial productions of over 16,000 and 15,000 ounces respectively.

At the end of the year ten companies were producing gold from lode mines (as compared with nine in the previous year) and one company from alluvial operations.

After working for only eight months Obuom Gold Mines Limited closed down in August, 1936, but Konongo Gold Mines Limited in July, 1936 and Marlu Gold Mining Areas Limited in November, 1936, entered the producing class during the year, leaving a total of nine mines still in the development stage.

The year saw a significant decline in the number of new companies entering the Colony and the tendency is clearly for control of the smaller concerns to be acquired by a few powerful houses, with the result that the industry in general is taking on an appearance of greater stability.

The development of alluvial operations continued during the year and unusually keen interest was shown in the mineral possibilities of the Northern Territories. The Gold Coast Selection Trust Limited completed the boring of the Lower and Upper Ancobra and as a result of this work a new company, the Bremang Gold Dredging Company, Limited, took over the concessions and is preparing for production. This company proposes to install forthwith two electrically driven dredges capable of treating 320,000 cubic yards per month and an electrical generating station. Two further dredges are to be brought out at a later date.

Manganese.

As in previous years there was only one company producing manganese ore, The African Manganese Company, Limited, which operates at Nsuta, near Tarkwa, in the Wasaw-Aowin district of the Western Province of the Colony.

The ore exported during the year amounted to 411,056 dry tons valued at £657,360, f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 439,096 dry tons valued at £665,492 in the previous year.

Diamonds.

At the end of the period under review there were four companies producing diamonds, Ayena Limited having suspended operations at the end of January 1937, and Morkwa Limited having yet to complete its constructional programme. All the producing companies operate in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony.

The total quantity of diamonds exported from all sources amounted to 1,478,822 carats valued at £601,171 showing a decrease of 10,588 carats and £465 respectively on the previous year.

Of the total quantity given above, an amount of 1,447,426 carats valued at £587,228 was exported by the producing companies, these figures showing an increase of 6,482 carats but a decrease of £110 in value on the previous year.

Independent African producers working in the Wasaw area and in a few other localities had a busy year. Although it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the annual yield with which this form of activity is rewarded, it is known that 31,396 carats valued at £13,943 were exported during the year from sources other than those controlled by the diamond-producing companies.

Labour.

Although the total number of men employed during the year was slightly higher than the corresponding figure for 1935-36, the series of large annual increases recorded during the past few years has now been interrupted, a fact which lends further support to the view that the industry may now be regarded as stabilised. It is therefore probable that, failing the intrusion of circumstances not at present foreseen, the demand for mines labour will in future tend to decrease.

On the whole, the supply of labour during the period under review was sufficient to meet the requirements of the industry, although towards the end of the year there was a pronounced shortage in certain areas.

The average daily number of persons employed throughout the year on all mining and prospecting operations was 36,258, of which 908 were Europeans (an increase of 69 on the previous year) and 35,350 Africans (an increase of 1,947).

It is estimated that during the year mining companies (gold, manganese and diamonds) expended in the Gold Coast an amount of approximately £2,554,000 on account of all mining operations, and that of this sum, an amount of £931,000 was paid out in wages to African employees. These figures compare with £2,350,000 and £850,000 respectively in the previous year.

Concessions.

Thirty-four certificates of validity for mining concessions were gazetted during the year. Of the concessions affected, 24 were in the Colony and 10 in Ashanti. Last year only 10 certificates were gazetted, six for the Colony and four for Ashanti. Twenty exclusive prospecting licences, granted under the Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, were also gazetted during the year.

Mining licences granted numbered nine, all for the Colony.

One hundred and twenty-nine prospecting licences were issued for the Colony and 81 for Ashanti, as compared with 200 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

Prospecting rights granted under the Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance totalled nine for the year.

Legislation.

The Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, 1936, was enacted on the 1st April 1937.

Several amendments to the Mining Regulations were also effected, the most important change being the introduction of special provision with regard to blasting operations and the use of the English language. All persons who are to conduct blasting operations and handle explosives or to take charge of working places underground must now be certificated, after examination, by the Mines Department. By the end of the year 329 Europeans and 500 Africans had been granted such certificates. No person who is not a native of West Africa or of an English speaking country may now be employed in or about a mine or works unless he possesses an adequate knowledge of the English language. Up to the end of the year 128 such persons had been examined and 90 of them had been granted the necessary certificates.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Country of Destination	1932.		1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	C. ft.	£	Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
			C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom ...	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306	633,836	66,567	23,051	3,829	644,787	70,970	26,015	4,632
Other Parts of British Empire ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567	577	2,220	420	42	6	1,831	413	—	—	—	—
United States of America ...	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—	—	71,957	8,747	2,929	452	432,144	38,925	—	—	276,199	29,708	1,642	188
Holland ...	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969	105	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61	—	—	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178	1,066,078	105,509	24,882	4,242	921,955	100,783	27,657	4,820

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £11,656,719, being £3,699,939, or 46·5 per cent, more than the corresponding value in 1935.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1932–1936 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1.—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371	1,554,391	1,833,163
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647	3,421,840	3,828,318
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	186,256	132,076	116,784	169,606	205,717
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	930,679	872,015	1,120,608	1,871,167	2,097,151
Specie and currency notes	253,810	446,870	458,331	580,845	3,125,830
2.—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	279,607	184,798	237,059	358,931	566,540
Specie and currency notes	—	126	—	—	—
Total	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800	7,956,780	11,656,719

TEXTILES.

Cotton Manufactures.—(a) The quantity of *cotton piece goods* including velveteen imported in 1936, viz. 65,842,822 square yards, was the largest ever recorded and in this connection it should be noted that :—

- (i) 1936 was the best trade year in the Gold Coast since 1928, and
- (ii) the people of the Gold Coast, taken as a whole, attach greater importance to the quality than to the price of cotton piece goods, a fact which is of particular significance in the case of *printed cottons*, which in 1936 represented 57·6 per cent of the total imports of cotton piece goods. Thus, although imports of *printed cottons* show a decrease of 1,569,430 square yards as compared with 1935, the value for 1936 shows an increase of £6,516.

(b) The quantity of cotton piece goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1936 was almost twice as great as that in 1934. The following statement shows the percentage of the total imports of cotton piece goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the past five years :—

Cotton Piece Goods.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Bleached	93	64	40	68	80
Dyed	92	87	70	71	69
Coloured	95	67	57	73	61
Grey	95	55	37	62	17
Printed	85	78	80	80	69
Velveteen	82	64	66	68	59

(c) The following statements show each country's percentage share of the total imports of (a) cotton piece goods, (b) cotton towels, and (c) artificial silk piece goods for the years 1934 to 1936 :—

(a)

Country of Origin.	COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
	Piece Goods (including Velveteen and Headkerchiefs in singles).		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom	69·9	75·8	65·2
British India	0·1	0·2	0·4
Nigeria	2·2	2·2	2·6
Belgium	0·2	0·1	0·2
China	—	—	4·9
Germany	0·3	2·1	3·2
Holland	6·6	9·3	15·1
Italy	0·7	3·6	5·0
Japan	6·4	2·0	1·9
Soviet Russia	13·2	3·7	0·5
Switzerland	0·3	0·5	0·9
Other countries	0·1	0·5	0·1
Total	100	100	100

(b)

Country of Origin.	Cotton Towels.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom	86·2	98·8	97·3
Japan	13·6	0·7	1·2
Other countries	0·2	0·5	1·5
Total	100	100	100

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST.

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1936 are given hereunder.

MOTOR CARS.				MOTOR LORRIES.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Ford ...	58	42	100	Chervolet ...	717	—	717
Chevrolet ...	66	6	72	International	270	—	270
Morris ...	27	28	55	Dodge ...	202	—	202
Austin ...	14	19	33	Ford ...	139	—	139
Opel ...	26	4	30	Bedford ...	129	—	129
Vauxhall ...	17	13	30	Other kinds	41	—	41
Other kinds ...	32	54	86				
Total ...	240	166	406	Total ...	1,498	—	1,498

Of the new motor cars 90 were manufactured in the United States of America, 83 in the United Kingdom, 41 in Canada, and 26 in Germany.

Of the new motor lorries 1,203 came from the United States of America, 149 from the United Kingdom, 137 from Canada and 9 from Germany.

Motor Cycles and Bicycles.—(a) Of 42 motor cycles imported 38 came from the United Kingdom.

(b) Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,512, Japan 247, and Germany 176. (In 1935 Japan supplied 504.)

(c) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 3s. 10d., that of a Japanese bicycle being £1 10s. 6d.

GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

The following table shows the movements of the average annual landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last six years, the corresponding cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	193 6.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—						
Pilot or ships	93	102	90	80	86	89
Other kinds	111	112	95	86	85	75
Cement	89	91	83	73	70	71
Cotton manufactures :—						
Bleached	78	71	63	57	64	67
Dyed	74	69	68	65	71	68
Coloured	70	65	62	60	65	72
Grey	80	76	71	73	80	74
Printed	79	75	69	62	68	70
Sewing	88	82	67	56	50	69
Yarn	83	87	76	79	78	77
Fish of all kinds :—						
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97	94	87
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles ...	94	86	67	65	70	73
Rice	76	77	69	53	58	56
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74	78	80
Matches	100	111	111	111	111	113
Meats :—						
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76	78	86
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53	52	56
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82	84	88
Milk	89	74	76	71	65	56
Kerosene	86	109	111	70	70	75
Petrol	103	116	105	69	69	73
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100	91	91
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72	71	74
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70	67	69
Tobacco :—						
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75	83	85
Cigars	114	123	136	144	148	140
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96	92	71
Wood and timber :—						
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110	118	123
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	122	99	135	96	93	101

Exports.

The total value of the exports (including re-exports) in 1936 was £12,636,899. In 1935 the corresponding value was £9,971,535.

Particulars of the value of the exports (including re-exports) for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Classes.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Gold Coast (excluding minerals and precious stones) ...	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025	5,434,434	7,980,326
Minerals and precious stones ...	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529	3,793,791	4,247,794
Manufactures of the Gold Coast ...	3,250	5,806	10,969	12,669	11,832
<i>Total Domestic exports</i>	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523	9,240,894	12,239,952
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes) ...	82,297	80,386	96,836	73,702	96,879
Specie and currency notes ...	244,879	168,235	171,097	656,939	300,068
<i>Total Re-exports</i> ...	327,176	248,621	267,933	730,641	396,947
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456	9,971,535	12,636,899

The following table gives particulars of the principal *domestic* products exported by sea and overland during the years 1935 and 1936.

Articles.	1935.		1936.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Cocoa ...	268,890	5,203,959	311,151	7,659,743	+ 42,261	+ 2,455,784
Gold ...	370,769	2,635,527	434,397	3,047,545	+ 63,628	+ 412,018
Diamonds ...	1,349,847	546,094	1,414,677	584,997	+ 64,830	+ 38,903
Manganese ore	398,718	612,170	411,024	612,930	+ 12,306	+ 760
Timber unmanufactured	1,092,773	109,792	951,260	105,657	— 141,513	— 4,135
Palm oil	410	6,768	499	6,187	+ 89	— 581
Palm kernels	6,492	43,244	11,346	107,196	+ 4,854	+ 63,952
Copra	1,448	10,972	2,541	25,942	+ 1,093	+ 14,970
Rubber	652,444	14,028	964,836	24,048	+ 312,392	+ 10,020
Kola nuts	4,976	3,651	8,589	5,124	+ 3,613	+ 1,473
Hides (cattle) untanned	3,160	6,052	3,203	7,038	+ 43	+ 986
Hides and Skins :—						
Other kinds ...	12,485	850	4,944	536	— 7,541	— 314
Lime juice and other lime products	1,687	24,749	1,835	22,247	+ 148	— 2,502

The index numbers shown hereunder are in respect of the average annual F.O.B. price per statistical unit, except in the case of diamonds, for which the average annual price is calculated on the actual sale value exclusive of duty. The average for 1930 is taken as 100 :—

Articles.	YEAR.					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48	53	67
Diamonds	65	83	84	41	53	54
Rubber	56	32	37	48	52	61
Manganese	80	124	69	72	78	76
Copra	66	66	59	39	50	66
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27	40	33
Palm kernels	74	68	60	45	52	73
Palm oil	59	61	42	42	68	62
Mahogany	92	119	113	99	93	103

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast for the years 1935 and 1936 respectively.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
United Kingdom ...	57·33	54·48	55·79	49·51	56·48	51·55
British West Africa ...	2·15	2·14	0·26	0·20	1·10	1·00
Other parts of the British Empire ...	5·03	4·06	2·67	2·80	3·72	3·32
Total British Empire	64·51	60·68	58·72	52·51	61·30	55·87
United States of America	10·27	10·03	15·91	23·39	13·41	17·90
Belgium	1·42	2·13	0·86	0·45	1·11	1·14
Czecho-Slovakia ...	2·25	2·56	—	—	1·00	1·05
France	1·12	1·06	0·83	0·30	0·96	0·61
Germany	5·76	6·98	13·00	13·46	9·78	10·79
Holland	3·39	4·97	5·80	6·11	4·72	5·64
Italy	1·47	1·18	1·83	0·52	1·67	0·80
Japan	3·14	3·59	0·03	0·02	1·41	1·49
Soviet Russia	0·58	0·10	0·01	—	0·26	0·04
Other foreign countries	6·09	6·72	3·01	3·24	4·38	4·67
Total Foreign Countries	35·49	39·32	41·28	47·49	38·70	44·13
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage shares of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Japan, respectively, during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1932	59·72	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03	1·33	—
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75	3·29	—
1934	57·10	56·79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90	3·23	—
1935	57·33	55·79	10·27	15·91	5·76	13·00	3·39	5·80	1·12	0·83	3·14	0·03
1936	54·48	49·51	10·03	23·39	6·98	13·46	4·97	6·11	1·06	0·30	3·59	0·02

Tables A (imports) and B (exports) give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1936, and therein will be found the value and the percentage shares of the import, and the value and the percentage shares of the export, trade enjoyed by each of the principal countries which trade with the Gold Coast. In view, however, of the advance which the trade of Japan has made in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

Trade with Japan.

(a) Japan's import trade with the Gold Coast rose from £141,000 in 1934 to £305,000 in 1936.

(b) Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of hosiery, apparel (other kinds), cordage, sewing cotton, blankets, table cloths, bedsheets and pocket handkerchiefs, hats, caps and other headgear, canned fish, cutlery, electric torches and electric light bulbs, spectacles, buckets, basins and pails, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, perfumery, toys and games, and umbrellas and parasols.

(c) The only export from the Gold Coast to Japan in 1936 was 100 tons of cocoa valued at £2,059.

The following table shows (1) the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast was carried on during 1935 and 1936, and (2) the value of such import and export trade:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	4,212,853	4,628,362	5,118,894	6,017,948	9,331,747	10,646,310
British West Africa ...	158,349	182,119	23,789	24,505	182,138	206,624
Other parts of the British Empire ...	369,556	345,181	244,550	340,631	614,106	685,812
Total British Empire ...	4,740,758	5,155,662	5,387,233	6,383,084	10,127,991	11,538,746
United States of America ...	754,806	852,480	1,460,195	2,843,609	2,215,001	3,696,089
Belgium ...	104,239	181,314	78,722	55,006	182,961	236,320
Czecho-Slovakia ...	165,461	217,115	—	—	165,461	217,115
France ...	82,382	90,236	76,379	36,019	158,761	126,255
Germany ...	423,400	592,721	1,192,275	1,636,111	1,615,675	2,228,832
Holland ...	248,875	422,150	531,802	743,470	780,677	1,165,620
Italy ...	107,822	100,490	167,637	63,607	275,459	164,097
Japan ...	230,512	304,940	2,700	2,198	233,212	307,138
Soviet Russia ...	42,804	8,678	927	—	43,731	8,678
Other foreign countries ...	447,461	570,767	277,020	393,130	724,481	963,897
Total Foreign Countries ...	2,607,762	3,340,891	3,787,657	5,773,150	6,395,419	9,114,041
Grand Total ...	7,348,520	8,496,553	9,174,890	12,156,234	16,523,410	20,652,787

Revenue collected by the Customs Department.

The following table shows in comparative form (1) the gross and the net Customs and excise revenue and (2) the amount of harbour and light dues collected by the Customs Department in 1935 and 1936 :—

Head of Revenue.	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.				
<i>Import Duties.</i>				
<i>Ad valorem</i>	243,011	289,134	46,123	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	1,305,868	1,520,144	214,276	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	244,185	328,604	84,419	—
<i>Export Duties.</i>				
Cocoa	313,741	363,010	49,269	—
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	4,442	3,941	—	601
Diamonds	34,541	36,750	2,209	—
Kola nuts	9,362	10,683	1,321	—
Gold	163,355	184,061	20,706	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,970	2,917	947	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	362	397	35	—
Other Miscellaneous	5,508	7,033	1,525	—
Total Customs	2,326,345	2,746,574	420,830	610
<i>Excise Duties.</i>				
On beer	29,038	24,321	—	4,717
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	2,355,403	2,770,915	420,830	5,318
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	24,922	24,209	—	713
Total net receipts	2,330,481	2,746,706	420,830	4,605
2. HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	27,491	32,689	5,198	—
Light Dues	7,286	7,740	454	—
Total Harbour and Light Dues	34,777	40,429	5,652	—

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

- A table of import duties
- A table of exemptions
- A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Socks and stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.

Bags and sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce

2d. each.

Beer and ale, stout and porter ...

2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves).

(i) Bleached	} admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. „ „ „
(iii) Coloured		1d. „ „ „
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ „
(v) Printed		$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. „ „ „

Fents 6d. per lb.

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs

$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

Towels 2d. „ „ „

Velveteen 3d. „ „ „

Yarn 3d. per lb.

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits

£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.

Obscured spirits £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.

Perfumed spirits £1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling	...	...	...	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
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Manufactured :—

Cigars	10s. per lb.
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Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
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(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
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Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
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Silk manufactures :—

Noil cloth	1¼d. per square yard.
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Oil :—

Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
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Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
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Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
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Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)	2½d. per square yard.
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Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket hand- kerchiefs	2½d. per square yard.
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Newsprint	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
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ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON ARTICLES OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Rate of Additional Duty.</i>
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated iron sheets	£4 per ton.
Paints and colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and var- nishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter,

passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	...	...	...	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku	...	...	...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	...	...	...	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section 13 (1) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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TABLE A.
The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1936. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Origin.																													
		All Countries.		United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		Belgium.		Czechoslovakia.		France.		Germany.		Holland.		Italy.		Japan.		Soviet Russia.		United States of America.		Other Foreign Countries.			
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.		
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																															
Tobacco:—																															
Unmanufactured	214 to 217	279.3	202.5	72.5	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	75.1	26.9	0.4	0.1	—		
Manufactured	218 to 219	18.1	20.5	99.3	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.0	26.9	0.1	0.1	—		
Fish:—																															
Canned or preserved	94 to 96	197.9	6.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	—	5.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	8.2	4.2	2.1	1.0	69.7	35.2	105.2	53.2
	94	118.1	1.0	0.8	—	—	—	4.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	7.0	2.1	1.8	69.6	35.0	32.0	27.1
Dried, salted or pickled, including fresh	95 and 96	79.8	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.5	—	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats:—																															
Beef and pork	144 to 148	162.2	15.0	9.3	—	—	—	8.0	4.9	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	144	37.7	2.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned and bottled	115	91.1	2.1	2.0	—	—	—	1.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	84.5	92.8	132.6	81.8
Smoked or cured, including fresh and other kinds	146 to 148	33.4	10.5	31.4	—	—	—	0.6	19.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits (potable):—																															
Gin	199 to 203 and 206	123.4	60.5	49.0	—	—	—	2.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	4.2	2.3	1.9	46.4	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	202	49.9	49.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	18.1	1.5	8.3	—	—	—	2.1	13.2	—	—	—	—	5.2	28.7	2.3	12.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (wheaten)	104	118.2	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	16.2	13.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	102	102.9	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	83.7	81.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	211 and 212	78.0	39.2	50.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes	29 and 31	72.6	53.1	73.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	10.7	14.7	38.1	48.8	1.5	2.1	6.8	9.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot or ships'	29	40.8	37.5	91.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds	31	31.8	15.6	49.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	63.7	11.1	17.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt (other than table)	100	33.4	20.6	61.7	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	101	30.7	26.9	68.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions, unenumerated	185	25.4	11.2	45.9	7.0	29.9	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oils (edible)	166	23.2	11.5	49.6	2.7	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	—	—	1.6	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animals and birds, living, for food	2 and 4 to 6	22.0	0.3	1.4	16.3	74.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	224 and 225	18.7	2.1	11.3	—	—	—	0.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	4.1	23.5	2.7	14.4	2.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food and drink	—	113.0	39.8	35.0	15.7	13.8	16.0	14.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	5.0	5.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Class I	—	1,468.5	400.6	34.1	42.7	2.0	134.7	9.2	12.0	0.8	40.4	2.8	17.2	1.1	105.1	1.4	107.7	4.5	3.2	0.2	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	268.8	18.1	312.7	21.3	—	—	—
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																															
Coal	70	76.2	14.8	19.4	61.3	80.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	—	57.0																													

TABLE B.
The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1936. (The Value of Exports overland is not included).
In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.																	
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of the British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		Belgium £55.0 = 0.7%, Denmark £71.4 = 1.0%, Italy £63.5 = 0.9%, Norway £51.0=0.7%, Poland. £23.8 =0.3%, Sweden £58.7 = 0.8%.
Cocoa	10	7,478.8	2,110.8	28.2	—	—	285.5	3.8	2,456.9	32.8	1,560.8	20.9	715.2	9.6	14.7	0.2	334.9	4.5	
Coffee, Raw	11	0.5	0.2	40.0	0.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	6.4	6.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class I	—	7,485.7	2,117.4	28.3	0.2	—	285.5	3.8	2,456.9	32.8	1,560.9	20.9	715.2	9.5	14.7	0.2	334.9	4.5	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			Norway £101.4 = 16.5%. Dahomey £0.3 = 10.7%.
Diamonds	14	585.0	585.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gum—Rubber	24	24.0	23.6	98.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	
Hides and Skins:—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	27	7.0	0.7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ Other kinds	31 and 33	0.5	0.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	34	0.4	—	—	0.1	25.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores:—																			
Manganese	36	612.9	82.9	13.5	—	—	54.3	8.9	352.4	57.5	1.6	0.3	—	—	20.3	3.3	101.4	16.5	
Nuts and Kernels:—																			
Copra	40	9.3	4.0	43.0	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	4.4	47.3	0.8	8.6	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts	42	2.8	—	—	1.9	67.8	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.7	—	—	0.1	3.6	0.5	17.9	
Palm Kernels	43	104.8	22.7	21.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.8	53.2	26.3	25.1	—	—	—	—	
Oils:—																			
Palm	46	4.8	2.3	47.9	0.3	6.3	—	—	0.3	6.3	1.9	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (Lime)	49	2.5	2.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured:—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	105.6	75.6	71.6	—	—	—	—	29.9	28.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	
Other Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured ...	—	20.7	20.4	98.6	0.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class II	—	1,480.3	819.9	55.4	2.7	0.2	54.3	3.6	382.9	25.9	70.9	4.8	27.2	1.8	20.5	1.4	101.9	6.9	
Class III—Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	—	9.2	0.5	5.4	5.1	55.4	0.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	37.0	
Class IV—Animals and Birds Living, not for food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise	—	8,975.2	2,937.8	32.7	8.0	0.1	340.0	3.8	2,839.8	31.6	1,631.8	18.2	742.4	8.3	35.2	0.4	440.2	4.9	
Class V—Bullion:—																			
Gold	6	3,047.6	3,047.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Silver	7	2.3	2.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Class V	—	3,049.9	3,049.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Domestic Exports	—	12,025.1	5,987.6	49.8	8.0	0.1	340.0	2.8	2,839.8	23.6	1,631.8	13.6	742.5	6.2	35.2	0.3	440.2	3.6	
Re-Exports.																			
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	0.9	—	—	0.5	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	44.4	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III—Articles wholly or Mainly Manufactured	—	84.8	30.3	35.7	16.0	18.9	0.6	0.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	27.9	32.9	
Class IV—Animals and Birds Living, not for food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Merchandise	—	85.7	30.3	35.4	16.5	19.3	0.6	0.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	28.3	33.0	
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	40 to 46	68.5	41.0	59.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.5	40.1	
Total Re-Exports	—	154.2	71.3	46.2	16.5	10.7	0.6	0.4	3.8	2.5	4.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	55.8	36.2	
Grand Total Domestic Exports and Re-Exports	—	12,179.3	6,059.0	49.8	24.5	0.2	340.6	2.8	2,843.6	23.4	1,636.1	13.4	743.5	6.1	36.0	0.3	496.0	4.1	

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	7d. to 1s. 6d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

All Government employees are entitled to free medical attendance. Government employees on a daily rate of pay who have been continuously employed for not less than three years are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding seven days per annum and, subject to the convenience of the department concerned, may, if they so desire, be granted seven consecutive days leave to enable them to visit their homes.

Conditions of employment are governed generally by the Master and Servant Ordinance, the Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932, the Railways Ordinance, 1935, and the Regulations made under these three Ordinances.

The Department of Agriculture employs 26 women labourers at 7d. per day and 14 boy labourers at 6d. per day. They work roughly 48 hours a week and are mainly engaged upon light tasks such as cotton picking and "selfing."

The number of registered domestic servants is 5,259, including one woman.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month and may be higher, according to the tastes and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review the rates of wages for artisans in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, but those for unskilled labour rose in some parts of the country by as much as 25 per cent. The continued rapid development of the mining areas and the increase in the price paid for cocoa combined to produce a slight upward tendency in the cost of living among the African population.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota College also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,087 boys and 1,373 girls and a total average attendance of 5,247. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 262, of whom 233 were employed in the primary schools and 29 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1936 was 363, and of the known non-assisted schools 312.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	...	...	...	7
Basel Mission	...	...	...	1
English Church Mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	84
Methodist Mission	...	...	...	63
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	110
Scottish Mission	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic Missions :—				
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast				26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta				34
Seventh Day Adventist	...	...	...	2
Undenominational	...	...	...	7
United Schools (Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.)	...	...	...	7

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and for girls, domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to send girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are eighteen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist Mission and Adisadel College of the English Church Mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations. The Roman Catholic Mission has opened a new secondary school in Cape Coast.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra Technical School provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1936 there were 189 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 85 were being trained in woodwork, 29 in masonry and 75 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government Technical School, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1936 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	...	82
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	...	73
St, Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	...	72
Wesley College	...	...	...	...	83
Total					310

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College which was previously situated at Amisano has been transferred to Cape Coast ; it trains teachers for the Roman Catholic Mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist Mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a new training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women-teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher-students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are showing more interest in games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1936 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

There are two Government boarding schools at Tamale, one being a junior school and the other a senior school which provides education in standards IV to VII for pupils coming from the junior school and from various native administration schools. The number of children in attendance at these two schools in 1936 was 236, of whom 28 were girls.

During the year under review the Government junior schools at Gambaga and Salaga were converted into native administration schools, the number of which has risen to six. These are distributed as follows: Bawku, Lawra, Wa, Gambaga, Sandema and Kpembe (previously Salaga Government school). The total number of pupils in these schools in 1936 was 371, of whom 23 were girls. The expenditure of the native administration schools is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the native administrations themselves.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1936 was 338, of whom 88 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia-work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the Health authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 88 girls attending mission primary schools are included 32 who form a special class for instruction in spinning, weaving and sewing.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 10 in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (Intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the end of 1936 was as follows:—

Kindergarten ...	...	...	...	...	61
Lower primary ...	...	...	...	...	71
Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	154
Secondary school ...	...	...	...	...	155
Commercial ...	...	...	...	...	14
Training College (boys)	...	...	...	...	82
Teacher Students (girls)	...	...	...	...	58
Domestic course ...	...	...	...	...	3
University ...	...	...	...	...	34
Special course ...	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					633
					<hr/>

Of the above 213 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows:—

- (a) four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name;
- (b) six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association;
- (c) one member annually elected by the Council to represent the missions;
- (d) three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff;
- (e) the Principal; and
- (f) the Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 152 Rovers, 5,763 Scouts and 2,183 Wolf Cubs, while there are 47 Guiders, 370 Guides and 133 Brownies.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra. On the homeward voyage the vessels call at Plymouth before proceeding to Liverpool.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Afrika Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from London, Liverpool, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; United Africa Company, Limited; John Holt (Liverpool) Limited; Holland-West Afrika Line; Woermann Line; America-West Africa Line; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from 13 to 14 days by mail steamer and from 20 to 25 days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 635 in 1935-36 to 661 in 1936-37.

The tonnages of cargo imported and exported were 228,060 and 565,687 respectively as against 190,116 and 587,137 in 1935-36.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,878 and embarking 3,898 compared with 4,385 and 3,369 respectively in 1935-36.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1937	£3,219,395
Gross receipts	206,069
Working expenditure	29,821
Net receipts	176,248
Gross expenditure	185,065
Surplus*	21,004
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	14·47%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·47%

Buildings, etc.

Extensive repairs were carried out during the year on the Slipway and Roundhead of the Breakwater.

* Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Deepening.

2,000 cubic yards of rock and mud were broken up and dredged.

Railway.*Mileage Operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Sekondi-Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa-Prestea	18
Aboso-Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weiija	10

The Weiija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1936-37 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

	£
Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1937	9,354,139
Gross revenue	1,113,603
Working expenditure	593,976
Net revenue	519,627
Gross expenditure	997,970
Surplus*	115,633
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	53·34%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·56%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,537,050, an increase of 435,625 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £27,639 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, excluding live-stock, was 955,335, an increase of 43,626 tons with an increase of £77,776 in revenue compared with the year 1935-36.

* Transferred to Railway Renewals Fund.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase. (tons).</i>	<i>Decrease. (tons).</i>
Beer and wines	4,836	2,211	
Building materials	36,949	11,802	
Cocoa	140,110	9,557	
Coal, coke and patent fuel	10,464	3,228	
Corn, native	4,031	237	
Cotton goods	5,508	990	
Explosives	2,114	520	
Firewood	143,383	20,734	
Imported food staples	17,161	3,187	
Hardware	6,279	665	
Manganese	442,411		23,268
Mining machinery	16,534		566
Motor vehicles	4,299	1,046	
Native produce	14,784		627
Petrol	15,232	3,629	
Railway and tramway materials	3,037		6,024

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns 86 locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,651,987, an increase of 103,789 miles compared with 1935-36.

Two new 0-8-0 shunting tank locomotives and four 4-8-2 tender mixed traffic locomotives were prepared for service during the year.

Two new cattle motor-car vans were built in Sekondi works. Seventy-three new goods and 22 new passenger vehicles were put into service.

Twelve new oil tank wagons were prepared for service for the Shell Company of West Africa.

Electric Power.

903 additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 2,123,254 an increase of 295,582 units or 13·92 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

New station buildings have been provided at Opon Valley and Bekwai.

Two bungalows for European officers were built at Takoradi and one at Dunkwa, also fifty "A" Type African staff quarters at Tarkwa.

Improved watering facilities for engines have been provided and a new 60 ton weighbridge was erected at Takoradi.

Track.

The 45-lb track between Accra and Mangoase has been renewed with 60-lb material.

Improved and additional siding accommodation has been provided at Takoradi, Benso, Prestea and Konongo.

Loop lines which required lengthening between Takoradi and Nsuta to accommodate longer trains were extended.

Several private sidings have been laid for mining companies.

Points and crossings at Nsawam and Koforidua were renewed.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1936 was £46,283 1s. 8d., and at the 31st March, 1937 £66,370 14s. 11d., representing an increase of £20,087 13s. 3d.

Road Transport Section.

7,892 tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments, the bulk of this tonnage being forwarded by rail.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 503 with 215 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 331 officers with 131 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,702 and the earnings were £740.

Harbour dues amounting to £1,300 were collected from Government departments.

Government Transport Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans, one African Assistant Transport Officer and 22 African clerks. In addition there are 30 mechanics, 32 drivers, 10 apprentices and 30 labourers. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. There are depots at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The fleet consists of 45 lorries ranging in carrying capacity from 30 cwt. to six tons, three tractors with trailers of approximately 12-ton capacity, eight light cars and vans and seven touring cars.

During the year 1936-37 the fleet covered slightly over 500,000 miles. The rate charged to departments for road transport varies from 4½d. per mile for light vans and cars to 6d. per ton mile in the case of heavy lorries and 3d. per ton mile in the case of the compression ignition-engined tractor with three trailers capable of carrying 15 tons. The total expenditure of the department for the year was £23,239 and the earnings were £20,000.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	...	...	...	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	...	...	...	2s. 6d. do.
Fitters	...	...	...	3s. do.

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Africans so trained are now driving and maintaining fourteen Diesel-engined vehicles, operating mainly over long distances and without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

The Chief Transport Officer is the Principal Certifying and Examining Officer and he has the power to recommend suitable persons for appointment by the Governor as certifying and examining officers. During the year 1,012 applicants underwent a total of 2,507 driving tests. 578 certificates of competency were issued.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

The department is responsible for the reception at Accra of all Government consignments of stores, officers' kit, etc., from England, for the preparation of the necessary Customs entries and for the despatch of the consignments to their respective destinations. During the year 15,000 tons of stores were handled, involving the preparation of hundreds of Customs entries. No charge is made to the departments for this service.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The much improved prices for cocoa and the resultant boom in trade led to exceptional use of the postal and telegraphic services. The reduction in the internal and Empire rate of postage from 1½d. to 1d. in the previous year also contributed to the notable increase in the volume of correspondence handled by the postal authorities.

New records were made in the amount of business dealt with by the telephone and savings bank branches. In the case of the telephone the number of calls originating from public call offices increased by 58 per cent. Savings bank deposits increased by 69 per cent, and the total balances due to depositors at the end of the year exceeded for the first time a quarter of a million pounds.

Arrangements were made early in 1936 for Gold Coast air mails to be conveyed by Imperial Airways service between Kano and Khartoum, and later between Lagos and Khartoum, where they connected with the main air route between South Africa and the United Kingdom. The saving in time by air transport, however, was largely nullified by the dependence on sea conveyance to and from Lagos. Nevertheless, that the service met a public need is evidenced by the fact that 11,701 items were posted for despatch by this route.

In the last month of the year another and more direct air route to and from Europe, *via* Dakar, was provided by the French Aero-Maritime Service. The amphibian aircraft of the Aero-Maritime now make a weekly call from each direction at Takoradi. On account of the great acceleration afforded, the public use made of the air mail forwarded by this service was substantial, notwithstanding the somewhat high postage rate of 1s. 6d. the half oz. for a letter addressed to the United Kingdom.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Seven new telephone exchanges were opened, and nine new public call offices, including one call box, provided during the year. The total number of public call offices in operation, including three call boxes, was 145.

Two hundred and thirty-eight additional subscribers' telephones were connected and 84 disconnected, making an increase of 154 subscribers' telephones in service.

Connections were made to 12 ships in Takoradi harbour in order to provide public telephone call office facilities on board.

The attention of the engineering staff throughout the year was confined chiefly to maintenance of existing plant. Only 24 miles of main and three miles of light line route were constructed.

Main and local routes throughout the colony have been overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. The work involved covered—in sections—complete rebuilding, replacement of wooden by iron poles, renewal of wires, stays, pole fittings, etc. Approximately 884 miles of route were dealt with in this manner.

Routes have been cleared of bush for a distance of approximately 1,357 miles.

The whole of the railway telegraph, telephone and signalling plant has been maintained satisfactorily with the minimum of interruption.

The Government fleet of 17 vehicles has covered a total distance of 162,000 miles on mail conveyance and engineering services without serious breakdown or delay.

The new arrangement whereby entrants to the technical services of the Engineering Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs

Department are recruited from the Government Technical School, has proved most satisfactory.

Radio Communication.

Shore to ship service is provided by the wireless station at Takoradi, and, with the exception of the short-wave transmitter, communication has been good. It was anticipated that the new modern short-wave transmitter would be in commission before the end of the year, but the manufacturers were unable to supply the equipment; it should, however, be in operation during 1937.

The installation of direction-finding equipment on the Accra^a aerodrome, to provide for the new air services, was begun towards the close of the year.

General Postal Statistics.

Comparative statistics of business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given below.

<i>Service.</i>		1935-36.	1936-37.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Mail matter posted ...	...	5,046,457	6,777,251	1,730,794	—
Mail matter delivered ...	...	5,713,994	7,636,317	1,922,323	—
Air mail posted ...	...	No service	16,435	16,435	—
Parcel Post Inland ...	...	11,035	10,741	—	294
Parcel Post Foreign posted ...	...	6,847	6,236	—	611
Parcel Post Foreign delivered ...	...	56,949	55,162	—	1,787
Customs dues collected ...	...	£22,731	£26,954	£4,223	—
C.O.D. collections ...	...	£46,778	£52,905	£6,127	—
Money orders issued value ...	...	£184,664	£230,419	£45,755	—
Money orders paid value ...	...	£161,538	£198,607	£37,069	—
Postal orders issued number ...	...	261,271	302,875	41,604	—
Postal orders issued value ...	...	£173,752	£206,887	£33,135	—
Postal orders paid number ...	...	163,649	181,148	17,499	—
Postal orders paid value ...	...	£106,778	£119,727	£12,949	—

Savings Bank.

Deposits number ...	...	49,767	83,940	34,173	—
Deposits value ...	...	£126,929	£202,458	£75,529	—
Withdrawals number ...	...	21,265	25,120	3,855	—
Withdrawals value ...	...	£102,351	£118,843	£16,492	—
Balance due to depositors ...	...	£189,876	£273,490	£83,614	—

Telephones.

Subscribers ...	...	983	1,117	134	—
Rental revenue ...	...	£17,852	£18,920	£1,068	—
Public call office calls ...	...	61,193	96,767	35,574	—
Total trunk and toll calls ...	...	259,905	360,207	100,302	—
Call revenue ...	...	£15,606	£20,481	£4,875	—

Telegrams.

Inland and Foreign ...	...	370,720	411,605	40,885	—
Telegraph collections ...	...	£38,023	£39,622	£1,599	—
Total cash revenue (excluding free services) ...	...	£100,995	£110,139	£9,144	—

Broadcasting Service.

A Government rediffusion or wire-broadcasting service was inaugurated in Accra in 1935 and an increasing demand by various towns for the installation of similar services was experienced during the past year. A second wire-broadcasting system has already

been installed at Cape Coast and arrangements have been made for the establishment of services at Sekondi and Takoradi, Kumasi, Koforidua, Tarkwa, Winneba, Akwatia and Tamale. The Cape Coast service is presently to be extended to Saltpond and Elmina.

The Cape Coast service was officially opened on the 10th of June, 1936 and work on the Sekondi-Takoradi service began in January, 1937.

On the 31st of March, 1937 there were 250 subscribers connected to the Cape Coast service while in Sekondi and Takoradi no less than 450 applications for loud-speakers had been received up to that date.

The Accra service is steadily growing and an increase of 250 subscribers was recorded during the past year. There are now 1,006 subscribers connected to the Accra service.

African apprentices are proving successful and, as an experimental measure, certain of the most promising are being placed in charge of small rediffusion stations.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has eleven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks; but there are 427 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 10,768 and a paid-up share capital of £25,831 12s. Three hundred and ninety-eight cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 7,887 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth-of-a-penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1937 was £94,016 and of alloy coin £8,092,797. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £100,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £2,084,074 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 835 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined and of this number 17 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department includes civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches, which deal with the design, construction and maintenance of public works, including roads, buildings, electric supplies, drainage and waterworks.

Road Development.

Good progress was made with the new road development programme undertaken during the year 1935-36.

The trunk road from Accra to Kumasi is now almost completed as far as Nkawkaw. Plans have already been prepared for its extension as far as the Ashanti boundary and construction will begin as soon as the necessary land has been acquired.

Meanwhile the work of surveying the remainder of the route continues and is expected to be completed at an early date.

The Brofoyedru-Fomena section of the Cape Coast-Kumasi road has been opened to traffic and work is well advanced on the Fomena-Kumasi section.

Various feeder roads in the banana growing areas have been constructed, the Dunkwa-Wioso and the Insu-Enchi roads have been linked up, and the Bechem-Tepa-Goaso road has been completed. Work is also proceeding on the Kumasi-Offinso-Abufaw road, while the Agona-Simpa section of the Takoradi-Tarkwa road will shortly be opened.

Certain other roads have been taken over from the Political Administration and reconstructed, and there can be no doubt that during the year road communications throughout the Gold Coast have greatly improved.

Airports.

Work on the construction of airports for Accra and Takoradi was begun during the year and at Accra such good progress has been made that the airport there should be ready for regular use in July, 1937.

The airport at Takoradi, the construction of which involves unusually heavy earthwork, is not expected to be completed before 1938.

Both of these airports will be equipped with wireless and direction-finding apparatus and anti-aircraft quarters will be provided.

Hangars are also to be erected, together with a substantial administrative building to which offices for a meteorological branch will be attached.

Electric Supplies.

Electricity is available in the towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Aburi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale.

The Public Works Department is in charge of all these supplies, except that at Sekondi and Takoradi, which is under the control of the Railway Department.

The fixed charges per lamp have again been reduced and are now as low as 2s. 6d. per month for one lamp, 4s. per month for two lamps and 5s. per month for three lamps.

Previous reductions of this kind have been fully justified by the subsequent increase in consumption.

Water Supplies.

Pipe-borne water supplies are provided for Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale. Work on the provision of a supply for Koforidua has begun, while from Cape Coast the existing mains are being extended to Saltpond and Elmina for the benefit not only of those thriving towns but of the numerous intervening villages.

All these supplies are controlled by the Public Works Department and the water provided is of a very high standard of purity.

Extraordinary Works.

The amount provided for extraordinary works was £292,000 as compared with an expenditure of £73,000 in the previous year.

Most of this expenditure was in respect of roads, waterworks and aerodromes, but smaller works included surface water drains, offices or extensions thereto, police barracks, hospitals, etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 ; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935, extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria, from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate. Amending Orders-in-Council were made from time to time and the court is now constituted under the " West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council 1928-35, Consolidated ".

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order ordering any of the following things, that is to say :—

- (a) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds ;
- (b) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour ; or
- (c) imprisonment with or without hard labour ; or
- (d) corporal punishment ;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision. No appeal, however, is allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty

and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are sometimes three courts and at Kumasi there are usually two courts sitting. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931 section 3.

During the period under review, 77 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and ninety-five civil actions were brought in the Divisional Courts. The total number of appeals and of civil actions in the Divisional Courts shows in each case an increase over that of last year.

In the superior courts, there were 248 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 24 as compared with last year's figures. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 17,440 convictions, being 8,246 less than in the previous year.

Police.

The Gold Coast Police at the close of the year 1936-37 had a total strength of 37 European officers and 1,892 African officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables. These 1,929 police are distributed between 85 stations and posts in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate. The headquarters of the force are at Accra, where are also the Criminal Investigation Department headquarters, the Headquarters Licensing and Immigration Offices, and the Police Training Depot.

Provincial police headquarters are at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti), and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the African personnel is recruited locally in the Gold Coast. The force is composed of three branches which have each their particular duties and which draw their recruits from among three widely differing types of African. The general police are all literate men and are generally recruited from the Colony and from Ashanti. They are mainly employed on such duties as the investigation of crime, the compilation of criminal records, the issue and registration of licences, and the keeping of station books and records. They also provide men for traffic control and for other street duties.

The escort police are illiterate Africans and are mostly natives of the Northern Territories. Many time-expired soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force are enlisted in this branch of the police, which normally provides escorts for specie and bullion, guards for treasuries and banks, etc., and which carries out most of the street duties of the force. The marine police are illiterate, or in some cases partly literate, Africans who are recruited from the seaboard towns and villages of the Colony. This branch of the force is employed solely on port and harbour duties in co-operation with the Customs Department.

The escort police are armed with rifles and bayonets. The general police and the marine police are not so armed.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 48,610 sets of finger-print impressions since 1923, and in addition keeps photographic and other criminal records.

The police carry out all licensing duties in respect of motor vehicles, driving licences, the registration of domestic servants, the registration of goldsmiths, and the registration of auctioneers and are responsible for the control of immigration and for the registration of aliens. The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1934, 1935, and 1936 was as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Private cars.</i>	<i>Motor lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1934	...	...	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935	...	...	1,818	4,990	475	1,198	8,481
1936	...	...	1,862	5,481	380	1,691	9,414

The number of driving licences issued in these three years was 8,610, 9,012 and 9,116 respectively. During the year 1936 5,257 domestic servants were licensed and 1,651 goldsmiths' licences and 1,593 goldsmiths' hawking licences were issued.

Crime statistics for the past three years are as follows :—

	1934-5.	1935-6.	1936-7.
Cases reported	28,194	29,438	35,901
Cases prosecuted	21,798	23,239	28,742
Persons convicted	24,225	25,267	30,029

The 30,029 persons convicted during 1936-1937 were dealt with as follows :—

4,579 were sent to terms of imprisonment,
 207 were whipped (all being juveniles),
 22,432 were fined,
 1,934 were cautioned,
 461 were bound over,
 404 were committed for trial before the Divisional
 Courts, and
 12 juveniles were sent to Reformatory school.

Prisons.

There are twenty-five prisons in the Gold Coast, of which those at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale are central prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent. These are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African instructors under the supervision of a European Instructor of Industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, building construction, brick-making, brush-making and mat-making. In addition the weaving of locally-grown and spun cotton has been introduced.

These industries are taught with the object of providing a prisoner with a means of livelihood on discharge. Efforts are made to teach trades the materials used in which may be produced locally and which do not require expensive tools.

There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months come under the mark system and can earn remission of part of their sentence by industry and good behaviour.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate prisoners who are serving sentences of six months or under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African prison officials in direct control. The labour performed at these prisons is chiefly general station work, road-making, work on prison farms and construction work. Most of the conservancy labour will be taken over by the Health authorities from 1st April, 1937.

At the central prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists. In local prisons where special wards are not available debtors and untried prisoners are kept in

separate cells. There are female prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which as far as is practicable all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons, if the length of sentence does not justify a transfer, female prisoners are kept apart from the male prisoners and are under the control of matrons. There are special wards at Elmina for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons with specially trained dispenser-warders in charge. The most common diseases among prisoners during the year under review were chicken-pox, gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws, malaria and constipation. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly.

In 1936-7 there were 33 deaths or 17·93 per thousand.

The daily average population of the prisons for the year was 1,840 as compared with 1,878 in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale laid down in the Prison Regulations. They have been good and sufficient. Rations are prepared in prison kitchens. The Accra and Sekondi prisons are equipped with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were four executions in 1936-37 as compared with nine in the previous year.

There is an industrial home for male juvenile offenders at Kintampo, under the control of the Salvation Army. Boys may be retained in the home until the age of 18 and receive educational and vocational training. Ten boys were admitted and five discharged during the year. There are at present twenty-five inmates. The home is situated in a fertile district, and the boys have been successful in raising good crops of ground provisions, such as beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-seven ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Carriage of Goods by Road Ordinance, 1936.—The purpose of this ordinance is to prevent an apprehended loss of railway revenue resulting from the carrying out of the new programme of road construction which has been planned for the improvement of communications within the Gold Coast. As the new roads will provide facilities for road traffic which do not at present exist, it is feared that in the absence of any statutory restrictions, these roads would deprive the railway of a considerable amount of freight which it now carries. It is proposed in such cases, so far as is practicable and with the minimum of restriction compatible with the object in view, to prevent the carriage of certain goods along these roads.

The Local Forces Ordinance, 1936.—This ordinance provides for the establishment, organization and control of the auxiliary forces of the Gold Coast, which will consist of a Territorial Battalion, a European reserve of officers, an African reserve and such other units as may from time to time be established by order of the Governor.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936.—This ordinance, which repeals existing legislation on the subject, follows the form of a model ordinance which it is proposed should be introduced throughout the Crown Colonies. It provides *inter alia* that a Government guarantee is given to every depositor and that not more than one-third of the deposits shall at any one time be invested in Gold Coast securities.

The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937.—The object of this ordinance is to bring within the scope of the Principal Ordinance natives of West Africa other than those who belong to the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£		£
1931-32	...	...	2,284,299		2,823,752
1932-33	...	...	2,670,786 (a)		2,673,482
1933-34	...	...	2,684,925 (b)		2,313,096
1934-35	...	...	2,778,055 (b)		2,554,039 (c)
1935-36	...	...	3,268,378		3,128,606 (d)
1936-37	...	...	3,774,746		3,916,992 (e)

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,473,587	1,647,628	1,823,465
Licences	...	...	188,823	198,345	180,638
Fees	...	...	227,486	203,469	192,513
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	105,764	94,251	91,427
Sundry and extraordinary			288,639	527,093	396,882
Total	...	...	2,284,299	2,670,786	2,684,925

<i>Head.</i>			1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,906,080	2,434,752	2,955,699
Licences	...	...	267,108	256,331	254,822
Fees	...	...	187,081	197,296	225,897
Post and Telegraphs	...	...	98,415	100,687	109,108
Sundry and extraordinary			319,371	279,312	229,220
Total	...	...	2,778,055	3,268,378	3,774,746

(a) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(b) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933-34, £15,709 in 1934-35

(c) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(d) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans, transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

(e) Includes £796,280 transferred to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £230,147 contribution to Railway Renewals.

The working of the year 1936-37 may be summarised as under :—

Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent ...	...	...	...	£2,516,592	
Extraordinary ...	...	...	...	1,400,400 (f)	
					<u>3,916,992</u>
Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	3,774,746
					<u>Deficit ...</u>
					£142,246

<i>Railway.</i>	1935-36.		1936-37
Revenue ...	£1,002,802		£1,094,108
Expenditure ...	966,124		999,701
	<u>£36,678</u>	Surplus ...	<u>£94,407</u>

It should be noted, however, that included in the railway expenditure for 1936-37 there is a contribution of £139,491 to the Renewals Fund.

<i>Takoradi Harbour.</i>	1935-36.	1936-37.
Revenue ...	£196,423	206,069
Expenditure ...	178,921	185,242
	<u>£17,502</u>	<u>£20,827</u>

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, amounted to £4,764,835 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities ...	...	£844,035
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof) ...	...	11,729
General Reserve Fund ...	...	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund ...	...	1,121,418
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund ...	...	37,653
Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve ...	...	1,250,000
		<u>£4,764,835</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1937, were as follows :—

Cash balance ...	...	£198,475
Joint Colonial Fund ...	...	1,344,000
General advance accounts ...	...	57,746
Unallocated stores ...	...	130,496
Municipal loan accounts ...	...	57,126
Investments ...	...	3,544,675
		<u>£5,332,518</u>

(f) See Note (e) overleaf.

and these assets may be said to be ear-marked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit account	...	...	£157,187
Loan account (unexpended balance)			16,285
Special funds	...	...	405,940
Renewals funds	...	...	1,159,071
Reserve funds	...	...	2,750,000
			<hr/>
			£4,488,483
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of	...	...	...
	...	...	£844,035
			<hr/>

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1937, was, £11,435,000 and the statutory sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,470,303.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation and the revenue derived from them during 1936–37 are indicated below.

Customs duties	...	...	...	...	£2,955,699
Harbour and light dues	...	...	...	...	41,803
Licences, etc.	...	...	...	...	254,822

Customs duties represent 78·3 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (a) Togoland under British Mandate, north of a line through Akroso and Borada, (b) parts of the Bawku and Zuaragu districts, (c) the country between Huni Valley, Esuas, Simpa and Huniso, (d) the country around Lake Bosumtwi and Bosumkese mountain, Ashanti, (e) the north-western corner of the Wenchi district, Ashanti, and (f) a belt of country 10–20 miles wide stretching north-east from the Black Volta river near Wasipe and Ntereso to near Kanjaga, Northern Territories.

Detailed studies of the Tarkwa goldfield and the Nsuta manganese-ore deposits were started, and the workings of most of the active gold mines and prospects were examined.

Gold.—The geological mapping of the Tarkwa goldfield has now advanced sufficiently far to permit the preparation of a geological map on the scale of one inch to a mile. The more detailed investigation of the country in the vicinity of the mines must, however, await the completion of the topographical survey to which reference is made in a later section of this chapter. The general structure and stratigraphy of the goldfield are now clear and much information of value to the gold mining industry in relation to the lines on which future development of the goldfield should be carried out has been collected.

Old native workings were discovered in the north-western corner of Ashanti, and a few quartz reefs carrying patchy values were found in this area and in the Bole and Wa districts.

Nsuta manganese-ore deposits.—The investigation of these deposits has established the following points, viz :—

- (a) The manganese ores are associated with a series of volcanics and pyroclastic rocks with subordinate phyllites, lying in a well-defined horizon near the top of the Upper Birrimian formation.
- (b) The manganese was deposited in the rocks at the time of their formation.
- (c) The ores, together with the surrounding beds, were strongly folded and faulted and in places veined by quartz. Thus the ore bodies nearly all appear to be folded and/or faulted portions of an originally continuous bed.

- (d) Though recent weathering has resulted in the reconstitution and enrichment of the ores near the surface the high-grade black ores of the main ore bodies show little sign of recent alteration, and have probably existed as such since they were deposited.

Water supplies.—The investigation of the water supplies of the Northern Territories was completed and a detailed report was submitted thereon. A water supply section of the Geological Survey has recently been formed to carry out the recommendations embodied in the report.

Geophysical prospecting.—Traverses were run with a vertical-force magnetic variometer across the Tarkwaian rocks in the Tarkwa goldfield. The results indicate that the magnetic method would be useful in this area for mapping geological contacts, dykes and faults.

Publications.—Bulletin No. 7—*The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast*, and *Reports of Investigations into the Water Supplies of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast* were published, and Bulletin No. 8—*The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country*—is now being printed.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by this Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has, in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, under which the property in, and control of, all minerals is declared to reside in the Governor. The ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail, although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions exist to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners. This system has been effective in ensuring correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement, which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area</i> <i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Area owned by</i> <i>Government</i> <i>Sq. miles.</i>
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	55
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	43
Total				78,802	179
Mandated Territory of Togoland	...	...	...	13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Sekondi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

The Survey Department again spent a busy year, much of its time being occupied by the work which devolved upon it as a result of the continued expansion of the mining industry. This work, which has necessitated the concentration of a large proportion of the field staff in the Western Province, is not limited to the surveying of lands in respect of which concessions have been granted. There are lay-outs to be devised for villages and towns which, by reason of their proximity to a newly established mine, find their population swollen by a sudden influx of outside labour. A considerable amount of survey work has also been carried out in connection with land acquisitions made necessary by Government's extensive road building programme.

The topographical branch completed the revision of the Dunkwa Standard Sheet and started a special large-scale survey of about 120 square miles of land in the Tarkwa Mining Area. This work was an essential preliminary to the detailed geological survey which is shortly to be undertaken in this area by the Geological Survey Department, for whose use the existing one-inch map is much too small.

The framework section made good progress with the survey of primary traverses in the Northern Territories, although work on a similar survey in much more difficult country in the Western Province had to be suspended for about six months owing to staff casualties. A new auxiliary chain of triangulation was measured in the Western Province, the observations, including those of a terminal azimuth determination, being made entirely by an African Surveyor.

Seventy-two miles of geodetic levels were completed during the year. So far only one party has been employed on work in this increasingly important field, and it is unlikely that further personnel will be available until additional surveyors have been trained at the Survey School.

At headquarters a considerable amount of special meteorological work was carried out in connection with the new Air Services in West Africa. Anemometers were erected at Accra and Takoradi and "upper air observations" made at Accra. The anemometer readings were necessary in order to determine the correct orientation of runways on the aerodromes at these two stations. At the end of the year special meteorological information was being sent to the Takoradi wireless station on all days when aeroplanes belonging to the new French Air Service were due to fly. All this work, which it was found absorbed more time than could conveniently be spared for it, will eventually be taken over by personnel belonging to the new West African Meteorological Service, now in course of formation.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
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(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	0
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Trade Report, 1935	0	7	6
Trade Report, 1936	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Annual Reports from 1913. Copies for only the following years are now available : 1915, 1919, 1929–30, 1931–32, 1933–34, 1934–35 and 1935–36	0	2	0
1923–24 and 1925–26	0	3	0
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa–Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitelaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of Gold Coast Igneous Rocks (<i>Junner</i>) 1928 (Bulletin No. 4)	0	3	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland 1921 (<i>Robertson</i>)	0	5	0
Gold in the Gold Coast with coloured Geological Map (Memoir No. 4 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>) 1935	0	8	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (<i>Kitson and Felton</i>) 1930	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (<i>Kitson</i>) 1925	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports (Bulletin No. 5) (<i>Kitson and Felton</i>) 1930	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>) 1927	0	3	0
The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast (<i>Cooper</i>) 1936 (Bulletin No. 7)	0	3	0
The Geology of the Bosumtwi Caldera and Surrounding Country and Results of a Hydrographic Survey of Lake Bosumtwi (<i>D. P. McGregor and White</i>) 1937 (Bulletin No. 8)	0	3	0
The Geology of the Prestea Gold Belt (<i>Cooper</i>) 1934 (Memoir No. 3)	0	5	0

History—

A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Eyre-Smith</i>)	...	0	1	0
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A Note on the History of the British Courts in the Gold Coast Colony (<i>Sir Brandford Griffiths</i>) 1936	...	0	1	6

Languages, Text Books—

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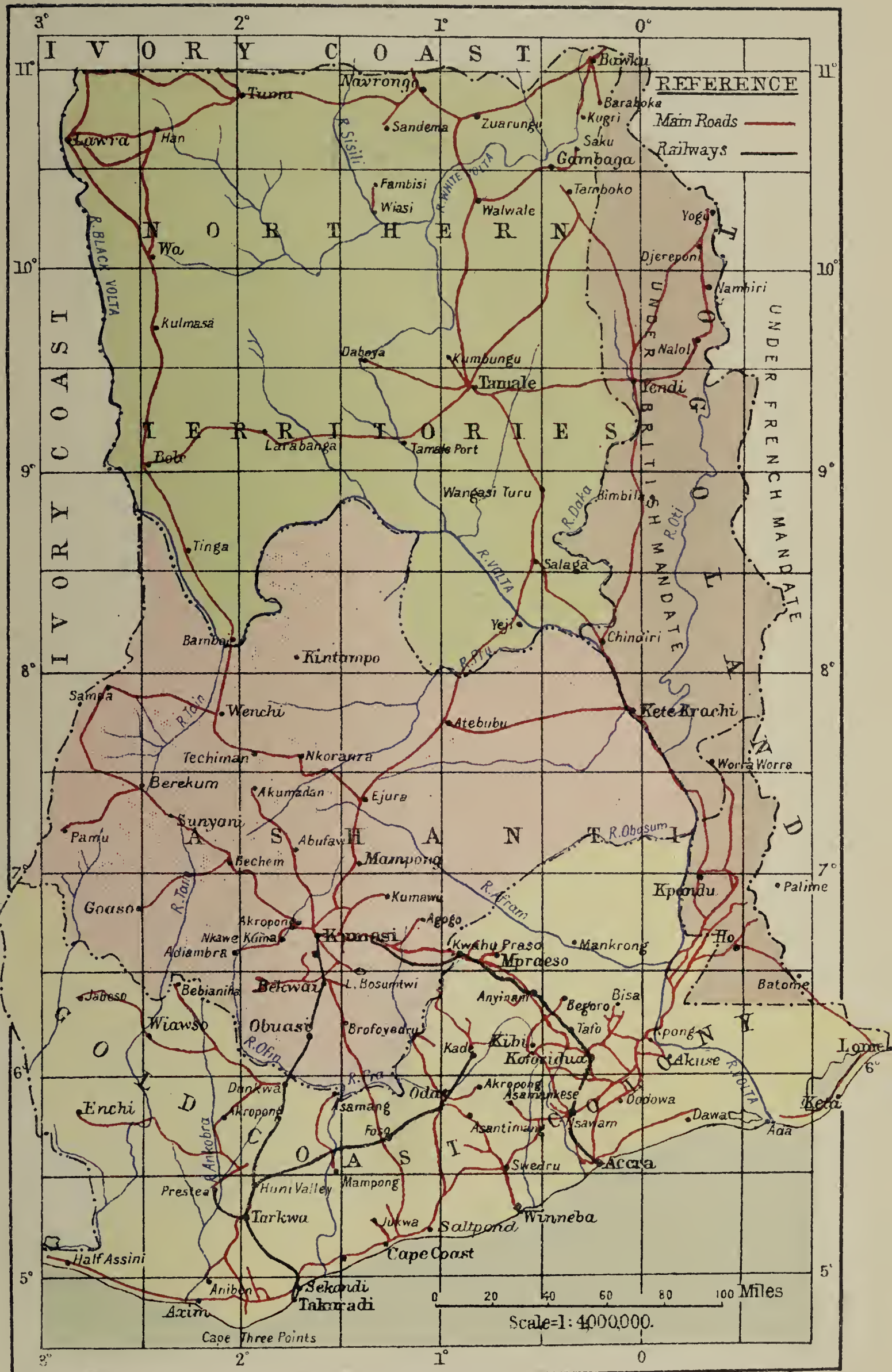
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